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CITY OF WAKEFIELD.

REPORT

ON THE

PUBLIC HEALTH

AND

SANITARY STATE

OF THE

CITY OF WAKEFIELD

For the Year 1923,

BY

THOMAS GIBSON, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT
for the Year 1923.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
WAKEFIELD,

30th April, 1924.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the
City of Wakefield.*

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your information and consideration a Report on the Public Health and Sanitary state of the City of Wakefield for the year ended 31st December, 1923. The information is set out on the lines required by the Ministry of Health for an Interim Report, and shews generally the activities of the Public Health Department during the year. Whilst the vital statistics compare quite favourably with the average for the past ten years, they are not on the whole quite as good as in 1922, but that you will remember was a record year for the City. The marriage rate and the birth rate still continue to decline after the boom of two or three years ago. The general death rate and the infantile death rate are both somewhat higher than they were in 1922 and are also both higher than the rates in England and Wales and in the great English Towns. This is not satisfactory and clearly every effort should be made to pull down these rates at least to the general level. This can only be achieved by the continued steady application of measures already in hand, and by their development and extension in every practicable direction. On the one hand we require the education of the public in the ways of healthy living and on the other an improvement of the sanitary conditions under which the people have to live. For some years past, education has received at your hands great and ever increasing attention. By lectures, by health weeks, by literature, by the work of the Health Visitors, of the Child Welfare Centres, Clinics and Dispensaries, educative propaganda is being continuously and successfully carried on. What, however, is wanted most of all is a substantial improvement in the housing conditions and the general surroundings of the people. The statistics of the insanitary areas afford clear and convincing proof of this. During

a special housing inquiry in 1919, it was found that there were at least 1,175 houses in the City unfit for human habitation and incapable of being made fit. At the Census in 1921 the Registrar General found that 14 per cent. of the houses in Wakefield were overcrowded and that there was, on his standard, a deficiency of 6,302 rooms, equal to 1,260 five-roomed dwellings. A start has been made with the provision of Municipal dwellings, but in 1923 only 102 of these were erected, and the total number of new houses erected in that year was only 155. When we remember that at least 100 houses a year are needed to meet the natural growth of the population, the number of houses actually erected does not go far to relieve the need of the overcrowded and the homeless, nor does it allow much to be done to secure the closure of the unfit houses. As a matter of fact the demand for houses appears to be just as great as it was a year ago and scarcely a day passes without people coming to my office and pleading for help to secure Municipal dwelling houses. A start has also been made with regard to the clearance of insanitary areas, but still in the scheme sanctioned by the Ministry of Health in 1923 only 99 houses were dealt with out of the 1,175 found unfit in 1919. It is obvious that we have a long way to go before housing conditions can be regarded as approximately satisfactory, and the pressing need of the moment is more new houses. I would again urge the need of more open spaces throughout the City and particularly in the more congested areas.

The question of a new Fever Hospital is still under consideration. Fortunately the prevalence of infectious disease has been comparatively low.

In conclusion I should like to thank Dr. Roe, the Deputy Medical Officer, Mr. Roberts, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, and every member of the staff for their valued co-operation and help during the year. I am obliged to Mr. Roberts for preparing a considerable amount of the statistics set out in this Report.

I am,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS GIBSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area	4,971 acres.
Population (Estimated at middle of 1923)	54,019
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1923	12,109
Rateable Value	£318,600
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate :—	
District Rate	£1,047
Poor Rate	£1,058

The Institutional Population at the middle of the Year was 2,785 and this includes 2,266 non-residents. The nett population excluding non-residents is therefore 51,753 and this has been used as the basis for calculating the various rates given in this Report.

2. EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

(1) 448 Marriages were celebrated in Wakefield during 1923, equal to a Marriage Rate of 17·3 persons married per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 19·0 in 1922 and 18·8 the average for the preceding 10 years. The number of marriages in 1923 was 118 fewer than those in 1922.

(2) Excluding 51 non-resident births the number of births registered was 1,077 (539 males and 538 females) giving a birth rate of 20·8 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 21·4 in the previous year and 21·2 the average for the preceding 10 years. The birth rate in England and Wales in 1923 was 19·7 and in the 105 great towns was 20·4. In 1923 there were 41 fewer births than in the preceding year.

33 or 3 per cent. of the births were illegitimate.

Under the Notification of Births Act, 1,069 births were notified, 546 by doctors and 523 by midwives. 107 of the registered births (10 per cent.) had not been notified. 51 per cent. of the notified births had been attended by doctors and 49 per cent. by midwives. Amongst the midwives' cases are included 259 which occurred in public institutions. The number of births attended at the homes by 8 midwives were respectively 83, 65, 60, 21, 18, 8, 7 and 1. A midwife from the Maternity Hospital also attended 55 district cases. One birth was attended by neither doctor nor midwife. Included in the above notifications were 40 still-births of which 23 were attended by doctors and 17 by midwives. 35 internments of still-born children were reported from burial grounds (31 in the cemetery and 4 in Thornes Church Yard) and 8 of these had not been notified. There were 10 still-births notified without any ensuing record of burial.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1923.

Causes of Death. 1	Total All ages. 2	M 3	F 4	Under 1 year. 5	1 and under 2 years. 6	2 and under 5 years. 7	5 and under 15 years. 8	15 and under 25 years. 9	25 and under 45 years. 10	45 and under 65 years. 11	65 and under 75 years. 12	75 years and over. 13
All Causes.	690	361	329	100	26	13	19	42	96	152	142	100
Enteric Fever												
Small-Pox												
Measles	12	8	4		9	1	2					
Scarlet Fever	1	1					1					
Whooping Cough	5	1	4	5								
Diphtheria	1	1					1					
Influenza	6	2	4							3	2	1
Encephalitis Lethargica												
Meningococcal Meningitis												
Tuberculosis of												
Respiratory System ..	51	29	22				3	13	22	10	3	
Other Tuberculous												
Diseases	13	6	7			4	2	7				
Cancer, Malignant												
Disease	65	27	38				1		8	27	22	7
Rheumatic Fever	4	2	2					3	1			
Diabetes	8	5	3							3	5	
Cerebral Haemorrhage,												
etc.	65	35	30	2					1	17	27	18
Heart Disease	93	49	44				2	5	13	32	32	9
Arterio Sclerosis	5	3	2							2	1	2
Bronchitis	47	22	25	9	2	2		2	4	14	9	5
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	70	36	34	15	10	3	1	2	13	12	10	4
Other Respiratory												
Diseases	6	3	3			1			1	3	1	
Ulcer of Stomach or												
Duodenum	6	5	1					1	3	1	1	
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2												
years)	16	12	4	13	3							
Appendicitis and												
Typhlitis	3	1	2				1	1	1			
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	2	1						1	2		
Acute and Chronic												
Nephritis	11	5	6						1	2	4	4
Puerperal Sepsis	3		3					3				
Other Accidents and												
Diseases of Pregnancy												
and Parturition ..	7		7					1	6			
Congenital Debility and												
Malformation,												
Premature Birth ..	47	21	26	47								
Suicide	6	5	1						2	4		
Other Deaths from												
Violence	19	11	8	1		1	1	3	5	5	2	1
Other Defined Diseases ..	115	69	46	6	2	1	4	1	14	15	23	49
Causes Ill-Defined or												
Unknown	2		2	2								
Sub-Entries { Old Age ..	61	29	32							1	16	44
{ Broncho ..												
{ Pneumonia ..	34	16	18	14	10	3	1				3	3
{ Syphilis ..	2	1	1	2								
Totals ..	690	361	329	100	26	13	19	42	96	152	142	100

(3) The Resident Deaths numbered 690 (361 males and 329 females), giving a death rate of 13·3 per 1000 of the population as compared with 12·7 in 1922 and 15·3 the average of the preceding 10 years. The death rate in England and Wales in 1923 was 11·6 and in the 105 Great Towns also 11·6.

The number of deaths in 1923 was 35 more than in 1922.

500 deaths occurred in public institutions and of these 172 were residents and 328 were non-residents.

About 25 per cent. of the resident deaths occurred in public institutions.

All the deaths were certified.

The number and percentage of deaths at the various age periods was as follows :—

Age period.			No. of Deaths 1923.	Percentage 1923.	Percentage 1922.
Under 1 Year	..	..	100	14·5	13·8
1-2 Years	..	..	26	3·9	3·8
2-5	..	..	13	1·9	3·2
5-15	..	..	19	2·8	2·8
15-25	..	..	42	6·0	3·3
25-45	..	..	96	13·9	11·1
45-65	..	..	152	22·0	26·2
65-75	..	..	142	20·5	20·8
Over 75 years	..	..	100	14·5	15·0

It will be observed that the chief increase of the mortality was in the age period 15 to 25 years.

The chief causes of death were :—

	Deaths.	Male.	Female.	Percentage of total deaths in 1923.	Percentage of total deaths in 1922.
Respiratory Diseases					
other than Phthisis ..	123	61	62	17·8	15·5
Heart Disease	93	49	44	13·5	13·3
Cancer	65	27	38	9·4	9·3
Cerebral Haemorrhage	65	35	30	9·4	10·2
Tuberculosis	64	35	29	9·3	8·5
Old Age	61	29	32	8·8	8·3
Congenital Debility, Malformations and Premature Births ..	47	21	26	6·8	8·0

The number of deaths from respiratory diseases other than phthisis was 123, comprising 70 from Pneumonia, 47 from bronchitis and 6 from other respiratory diseases, and giving a death rate of 2.37 per 1,000 as compared with 1.97 in 1922 and 3.14 the average for the preceding 10 years. Of these deaths 34 per cent. were children under 5 years of age, 4 per cent. persons between 5 and 25 years, 14 per cent. persons between 25 and 45 years, 24 per cent. persons between 45 and 65 years and 24 per cent. persons over 65 years of age. As compared with 1922 there were 18 more deaths from pneumonia and the increased mortality occurred amongst elderly people. Of the 121 deaths, 42 occurred in the 1st Quarter of the year, 24 in the second, 14 in the third and 41 in the last quarter.

There were 93 deaths from Heart Disease, giving a death rate of 1.79 per 1000 as compared with 1.68 in 1922 and 1.72 the average for the preceding 10 years. Of these deaths 22 per cent. were persons under 45 years, 34 per cent. persons between 45 and 65 years and 44 per cent. persons over 65 years of age.

There were 65 deaths from Cancer and other forms of malignant disease, giving a death rate of 1.25 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1.19 in 1922 and 1.22 the average for the preceding 10 years. Of these deaths 14 per cent. were persons under 45. 42 per cent. persons between 45 and 65 years and 44 per cent. persons over 65 years of age. 58 per cent. of the deaths were those of females.

There were 65 deaths from Cerebral Haemorrhage and allied conditions, giving a death rate of 1.25 per 1,000 as compared with 1.29 in 1922.

There were 64 deaths from Tuberculosis (51 from phthisis and 13 from other forms of tuberculosis), giving a death rate of 1.23 per 1,000 as compared with 1.08 in 1922 and 1.49 the average for the preceding 10 years.

There were 51 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis or Phthisis (29 males and 22 females), giving a death rate of 0.98 per 1,000 as compared with 0.93 in 1922 and 1.18 the average for the preceding 10 years. Of the deaths 6 per cent. were persons between 5 and 15 years, 25 per cent. between 15 and 25 years, 43 per cent. between 25 and 45 years, 20 per cent. between 45 and 65 years and 6 per cent. over 65 years of age.

There were 13 deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.25 per 1,000 as compared with 0.14 in 1922 and 0.3 the average for the preceding 10 years. These

deaths included 7 from Tubercular Peritonitis, 3 from Tubercular Meningitis and 1 each from Tuberculosis of Hip, Kidneys and Uterus.

The number of deaths from the 7 principal Zymotic Diseases was 35 (Diarrhoea 16, Measles 12, Whooping Cough 5, Diphtheria 1 and Scarlet Fever 1), giving a zymotic death rate of 0·68 per 1,000 as compared with 0·33 in 1922 and 0·91 the average rate for the preceding 10 years.

The number of children under 2 years of age dying from diarrhoea and enteritis was 16, giving a diarrhoeal death rate of 14·8 per 1,000 births as compared with 7·0 in 1922 and 15·3 in 1921.

The number of infantile deaths (*i.e.*, of infants under 1 year of age) was 100, giving an infantile mortality of 93 per 1,000 births as compared with 80 in the previous year and 101 the average rate for the preceding 10 years. The infantile mortality in England and Wales in 1923 was 60 per 1,000 births and in the 105 Great Towns (including Wakefield) was 73. The infantile mortality for the country is the lowest on record. There were 3 deaths of illegitimate infants equal to an infantile mortality of 90 per 1,000 illegitimate births, which is lower than the rate amongst legitimate infants.

The principal causes of infantile deaths were Premature Birth (24 per cent.), Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus (15 per cent.), Pneumonia (15 per cent.) and Bronchitis (10 per cent.).

The neo-natal mortality (*i.e.*, the mortality during the first month of life) was 43 per 1,000 births, exactly the same as in the previous year. 32 per cent. of the infantile deaths occurred during the first week of life, 48 per cent. during the first month of life, 82 per cent. during the first six months of life and 18 per cent. during the second six months of life.

There were 10 maternal deaths due to diseases and accidents of pregnancy and child birth, giving a death rate of 9·3 per 1,000 confinements as compared with 7·1 in the previous year and 8 in 1921. The causes of the 10 deaths were Placenta Praevia and Haemorrhage; Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Pulmonary Embolism; Ruptured Tubal Gestation; Eclampsia; Fibro-myoma of Uterus complicating pregnancy (Caesarian Hysterectomy); Dystocia, Caesarian Section. Post Operative Shock; Dystocia. Internal Version; and Puerperal Fever (3 deaths).

REMARKS ON THE DEATH RATE.

The death rate for 1923 is slightly higher than that of 1922, but it will be remembered that the latter was unique in being the lowest death rate recorded for the City. Still the 1923 death rate is well below the average for the last ten years and is the second lowest death rate for the City. It is however 1·7 per 1,000 higher than the death rate for England and Wales and we should not be satisfied with a death rate which is over the average. Comparing the deaths of 1923 with those of 1922 there is no very marked increase of deaths from any particular cause. There is a slight increase shewn amongst many causes of death. Respiratory diseases shew the greatest increase, particularly pneumonia and the respiratory group of diseases still head our bills of mortality. This is no doubt due to a variety of causes, including climatic conditions, pollution of the atmosphere and bad housing. Tuberculosis is slightly higher, particularly non-pulmonary disease and so is heart disease. Cancer unfortunately still tends to increase. At present the only feasible measure likely to reduce the mortality from this dread scourge is to inform the public as to the early signs of the disease and to advise treatment in the early stages where complete removal of the disease may be practicable. With this object the Corporation has recently prepared a leaflet of advice which is being extensively distributed in the City. (See Appendix).

With regard to infectious diseases, the mortality from Measles and Diarrhoea is somewhat higher. On the other hand the mortality from Diphtheria is remarkably low. The infantile mortality is somewhat higher than that of 1922 but is below the average for the preceding 10 years. It is also higher than the average for the whole Country. The maternal mortality connected with pregnancy and child birth is also somewhat higher. Everything possible should be done to pull down both the infantile and the maternal mortality, but I cannot suggest anything more than a steady and energetic application of the measures already in hand.

3.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1923.

Diseases.	Number of Cases Notified.								Number of Deaths.								No. of Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 & upwards.	At all ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 & upwards.	
Smallpox																	
Cholera																	
Plague																	
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup ..	58		13	33	8	3	1		1			1					54
Erysipelas	10				1	5	3	1									1
Scarlet Fever	114	1	17	79	12	4	1		1			1					105
Typhus Fever																	
Enteric Fever	4				2	2											4
Relapsing Fever																	
Continued Fever																	
Puerperal Fever	4				3	1			3					3			4
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis																	
Poliomyelitis																	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	11															2
Primary Pneumonia ..	58	3	6	11	4	16	13	5	70	15	15	1	2	13	12	12	2
Influenzal Pneumonia ..	1						1		6						3	3	
Dysentery																	
Malaria																	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	70	1		4	27	26	12		51			3	13	22	10	3	
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	36		4	20	6	3	3		13		4	2	7				
Measles	117	11	106						12		12						22
Whooping Cough	22	2	20						5	5							
Acute Polio- encephalitis																	
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	1			1													1
French Fever																	
Totals	506	29	166	148	63	60	34	6	162	20	31	8	22	38	25	18	195

Diphtheria.

Although rather higher than in 1922 the prevalence of Diphtheria was not excessive. There were 58 cases notified, giving an attack rate of 1·12 per 1,000 as compared with 0·7 in 1922 and 1·28 the average for the preceding 10 years. There were 18 cases in the 1st quarter, 10 in the second, 10 in the third and 20 in the last quarter of the year. The incidence was highest in Primrose Hill Ward (12 cases) and North Westgate Ward (10 cases) and lowest in South Westgate and Belle Vue Wards (2 cases each). 54 (93 per cent.) of the cases were removed to hospital. There was only one fatal case—a laryngeal case—where the disease was not diagnosed till after death and consequently was not notified.

Scarlet Fever.

The excessive prevalence of Scarlet Fever in 1922 fell to less than half in 1923. In 1923 there were 114 cases notified, giving an attack rate of 2·2 as compared with 4·8 in 1922 and 2·15 the average for the preceding 10 years. There were 45 cases in the first quarter, 19 in the second, 16 in the third and 34 in the last quarter of the year. The incidence was highest in Eastmoor Ward (22 cases) and lowest in Calder Ward (4 cases). There were 2 return cases (1·7 per cent.) one from a hospital-treated case and one from a home-treated case. There were 10 secondary cases. 105 cases (92 per cent.) were removed to hospital. There was one death from Scarlet Fever (hospital case), giving a mortality of 0·02 per 1,000 as compared with nil in 1922 and 0·017 the average for the preceding 10 years. The case mortality is 0·9 per cent.

Enteric Fever.

4 cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year, giving an attack rate of 0·08 per 1,000, as compared with 0·08 in 1922 and 0·31 the average for the preceding 10 years. One case really did not belong to Wakefield, the patient having been admitted from Fitzwilliam to the Clayton Hospital whilst suffering from the disease. All the cases were females, aged 15, 17, 25 and 30 years. Two cases occurred in August, 1 in September and 1 in December. One case was probably infected in Scotland and another at a seaside resort. Only one case was apparently infected in the City but the source of infection could not be traced. All the cases were removed to the Fever Hospital and no deaths occurred. No cases were notified from the West Riding Asylum, the first time this has occurred for eleven years.

Measles.

Measles was not so prevalent as in the previous year and 117 cases were notified (92 by medical men and 25 by parents) as compared with 196 in 1922. The Notification Order only applies to children under 5 years of age. In addition 291 cases were reported through the Schools or discovered by the Health Visitor, bringing the total up to 408. There were 12 deaths from Measles, 9 being under 2 years of age. In 8 cases the immediate cause of death was pneumonia, in one bronchitis, in one septic meningitis, in one convulsions and in one gastro-enteritis.

Whooping Cough.

Only 22 cases of Whooping Cough were notified (20 by doctors and 2 by parents), but 138 cases were reported through the schools or discovered by Health Visitors, making up a total of 160. There were 5 deaths from Whooping Cough and all were babies less than a year old.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

11 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified (1.0 per cent. of the births) as compared with 10 in 1922 and 13 in 1921 :—

CASES.			Vision Un- impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Cases Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital				
11	8	3	11	—	—	—

The above figures do not include one case admitted to the Clayton Hospital from an address outside the City. In 8 of the 11 cases, the confinements had been attended by a doctor and in 3 by a midwife. Nursing assistance was rendered by the Health Visitors in several of the cases and in none did any injury to vision occur. One of the cases however died from congenital syphilitic disease. One case which had been attended by a midwife was not notified and not discovered until the visit of the Health Visitor.

Tuberculosis.

70 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (40 males and 30 females) were notified as compared with 80 in 1922 and with 121 in 1921.

36 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (20 males and 16 females) were notified as compared with 16 in 1922 and 10 in 1921. In addition 6 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (12 per cent. of the deaths) and 5 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (38 per cent. of the deaths) were ascertained from the death returns but had not been notified.

Out of the 70 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1923, 21 (30 per cent.) died during the same year. The 36 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis comprised disease of glands (9), of joints (9), of abdomen (9), of Bones (4), of skin (3), of meninges of Brain (1), and of uterus (1).

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox were notified during the year, but I was called in by medical practitioners to see 3 cases with certain suspicious symptoms. Fortunately none of these proved to be smallpox.

Puerperal Fever.

There were 4 cases of Puerperal Fever notified as compared with 7 in the previous year. All the confinements were attended by medical men. There were 3 fatal cases, one of these having been notified in the previous year.

Pneumonia.

58 cases of Primary Pneumonia and 1 of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified. The notification of pneumonia is however far from complete as there were 26 fatal cases of primary pneumonia which had not being notified during life.

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.

One case, a boy aged 11 years, was notified in March and was removed to the Fever Hospital. He shewed marked lethargy but no paralysis and eventually recovered. Curiously an aunt of this boy had died in Manchester from this disease some two years before.

4.—CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

There is nothing noteworthy to record under this heading.

5.—SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.
HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS
AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

(1) **Professional Nursing in the Home.**

(a) General.

This is chiefly provided by the Local Nursing Association, who employ 3 District Nurses.

(b) Infectious Diseases.

With the exception of Measles and Whooping Cough, most of the cases of Infectious Diseases are removed to the City Hospital. The Health Visitors render assistance in the nursing of Measles, Whooping Cough and other diseases when required.

(2) **Midwives.**

During 1923, 20 midwives gave notice of intention to practice as Midwives, 16 being trained and 4 non-trained. 12 of these were in Institutions (7 in the Union Infirmary and 5 in the Maternity Hospital). Although 8 midwives engaged on district work gave notice one did not, on account of illness attend any cases and the other 7 attended 83, 65, 60, 21, 18, 8 and 7 cases respectively. 30 notices of sending for Medical Help (11·3 per cent.) were received in respect of the home cases.

The midwives were inspected as usual during the year and with one exception the reports were satisfactory.

(3) **Clinic and Treatment Centres.**

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

There are 6 Child Welfare Centres provided by the Local Authority, but in the working of which assistance is rendered by the Wakefield Babies' Welcome Committee. The following are the particulars of these Centres :—

Situation.	When open.	Doctor Attending.	Health Visitor in charge.
Wesleyan Sunday School Rooms, Batley Road, Alverthorpe.	Every Thursday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.	Dr. Roe ..	Mrs. Paver.
The Homestead, Alverthorpe Road.	Every Wednesday 2-30—4-30 p.m.	Dr. Roe ..	Mrs. Paver.
Primitive Methodist Chapel Sunday School Rooms, Market Street.	Every Monday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.	Dr. Roe ..	Miss Thorp.
Wesleyan Sunday School Rooms, Stanley Road.	Every Monday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.	Dr. Roe ..	Miss Bell.
Mission Room, Mark Street, Thornes Lane.	Every Wednesday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.	Dr. Roe ..	Miss Greenwood
Primitive Methodist Sunday School Rooms, Doncaster Road.	Every Tuesday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.	Dr. Gibson	Miss Knox.

(b) Antenatal Clinic.

This is held at the Maternity Hospital every Friday afternoon and is attended by Dr. Roe.

(c) School Clinic.

An Inspection and Treatment Clinic is provided at the Town Hall, and is open daily. It is in the charge of Dr. Gibson.

An Ophthalmic Clinic is provided in the Town Hall Chambers, King Street, and open two forenoons a week. It is in the charge of Dr. Roe.

(d) Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Is situated in Almshouse Lane and is used jointly with the West Riding County Council. It is open two afternoons and one evening a week, and is in the charge of Dr. Gibson.

(e) Venereal Diseases Clinic.

From July, 1917, to April, 1923, the only Clinic with which there was an agreement for the treatment of Wakefield patients suffering from Venereal Diseases was that of Leeds Infirmary. On the 4th April, 1923, a Clinic was opened in the Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, in pursuance of an agreement between the Governors of the Clayton Hospital, the Wakefield City Council and the West Riding County Council, dated 9th February, 1923. The agreement with the Leeds City Council for the treatment of cases at the Leeds Infirmary Clinic was terminated on the 31st March, 1923, but this does not prevent Wakefield patients attending the Leeds Clinic and indeed nearly all the patients under treatment at the time the agreement was terminated continued to attend the Leeds Clinic. The Wakefield Clinic is provided in the Out-patient Department of the Clayton Hospital and comprises a waiting room, consultation room and 2 treatment rooms. In addition provision was made for irrigation facilities for men in a new brick building erected close to the Clinic. This building provides 3 stalls and the apparatus necessary for irrigation. Dr. A. W. Frew, Assistant County Medical Officer of Health and Venereal Diseases Medical Officer to the West Riding County Council was appointed Medical Officer to the Clinic. The part-time services of a female nurse and a male attendant are provided by the Governors. There are also two beds available for in-patient treatment. From the first the Clinic has proved most successful in attracting patients for treatment and has fully justified the efforts of the City Council and the Local Branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases towards securing a Clinic in the City itself. The Clinic however could not have been established without the co-operation and help of the Governors of the Clayton Hospital, and this, since the question was re-opened, has been afforded in the most practical and sympathetic manner.

(4) Hospitals provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority.

(a) Tuberculosis.

The Mount Vernon Sanatorium, near Barnsley, is used jointly by the Corporations of Barnsley and Wakefield, each Authority having the use of 26 beds, all for Pulmonary Tuberculosis. There is no Hospital provision for Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis beyond the Clayton Hospital (General) and the White Rose Hospital (Poor Law), but affected school children are sent to special institutions by the Education Committee.

(b) Maternity.

The Maternity Hospital in Blenheim Road is provided by the Corporation, and contains 12 beds. The White Rose Hospital also admits Maternity Cases.

(c) Children.

The Corporation has arrangements with the Clayton Hospital for the admission of infants suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Summer Diarrhoea, and Marasmus.

(d) Fever.

The Fever Hospital in Park Lodge Lane is provided by the Corporation, and contains 34 beds.

(e) Smallpox.

The Smallpox Hospital belongs to the Wakefield and District Smallpox Hospital Committee, and is situated at Carr Gate, outside the City. It contains 24 beds. It is at present used as a Sanatorium by the West Riding County Council.

(5) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants, and Homeless Children.

There is no provision for these cases other than the Poor Law, but unmarried mothers are not excluded from the Maternity Hospital.

(6) Ambulance Facilities.

(a) For infectious cases.

A horse ambulance is provided by the Corporation.

(b) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.

A Motor Ambulance is provided by the Police Department.

HOME VISITING BY HEALTH VISITORS.

The following is a STATISTICAL LIST of the WORK carried out by the five HEALTH VISITORS during 1923 :—

Infant Visiting—Primary Visits	1083
Re-Visits (under 1 year)	7354
Re-Visits (1—5 years)	4790

TOTAL VISITS	13227
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Expectant Mothers—Primary Visits	280
Re-Visits	558

TOTAL VISITS	838
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Visits <i>re</i> Still Births	21
Visits <i>re</i> Midwives	—
Attendances at Child Welfare Centres	301
Attendances at Tuberculosis Dispensary	..	..	..	..	210
Visits to Tuberculous Patients	..	..	..	..	909
Attendances at Medical Inspection of School Children	..	..	..	..	316
Number of Visits to Schools	..	..	..	..	848
Number of Examinations in School <i>re</i> Cleanliness	..	..	..	..	14796
Number of Examinations in School <i>re</i> Treatment	..	..	..	..	153
Number of Home Visits <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	335
Number of Home Visits <i>re</i> Contagious Diseases	..	..	..	..	223
Number of Home Visits <i>re</i> Verminous and Neglected Children	..	..	..	..	186
Number of Home Visits <i>re</i> Treatment	..	..	..	..	1771
Number of Home Visits for Other Purposes	..	..	..	..	839
Total Number of Home Visits <i>re</i> School Children	..	..	..	..	3354
Home Visits <i>re</i> Mental Defectives	..	..	..	..	185
Visits for Purposes of Nursing	..	..	..	..	311
Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	1054
Total Number of Home Visits (all purposes)	..	..	..	..	33964

The above figures indicate a very large amount of hard valuable work put in by the 5 Health Visitors each of whom in her own district combines the duties of a Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse, as well as the management of the Child Welfare Centres.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

(1) Number on Registers, 1923.

Centre.	Mothers.	Infants.	Children. 1—5.	Expectant Mothers.
Homestead	84	72	38	9
Market Street.. ..	166	99	61	10
Eastmoor	145	67	46	8
Belle Vue	193	163	35	12
Thornes Lane	146	119	59	7
Alverthorpe	65	57	18	6
Total	799	577	257	52

(2) Attendances.

Centre.	Mothers.	Infants.	Children. 1—5.	Expectant Mothers
Homestead	1124	769	570	54
Market Street.. ..	1954	1310	998	74
Eastmoor	1432	1093	550	70
Belle Vue	1414	1051	697	42
Thornes Lane	1383	837	746	57
Alverthorpe	592	362	381	13
Total	7899	5422	3942	310

FEEDING OF INFANTS.

An inquiry was made as to the extent of the different methods of infant feeding amongst the infants born in 1922, and the particulars of 859 infants are set out in the following table. For purposes of comparison, corresponding figures are given for the year 1918 :—

	Infants born 1922.	Infants born 1918.
Wholly breast-fed for 6 months or longer	591 (68.8)	532 (70.4)
Wholly breast-fed for periods less than 6 months but more than one month	101 (11.7)	26 (3.4)
Combined breast and artificial feeding for periods of six months or longer	71 (8.3)	13 (1.8)
Combined breast and artificial feeding for periods of less than six months, but more than one month	29 (3.3)	106 (14.0)
Artificially fed from one month or earlier	67 (7.9)	78 (10.4)
Total	859 (100.0)	755 (100.0)

It will be noted that whilst the percentage of infants purely breast-fed for at least 6 months is smaller in 1922 than in 1918, the percentage of infants purely artificially fed from an early period is lower in the former year. Undoubtedly the percentage of breast feeding should be higher, and every effort is being made to secure this.

SUPPLY OF MILK, ETC.

The Corporation continued during the year to supply Dried Milk for the use of infants and expectant and nursing mothers, as empowered by the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919, and Amending Orders and in conformity with the income scale fixed by the Corporation and set out in my Annual Report for 1919.

The quantity supplied amounted to over 72 cwts. and was given out as follows :—

Sold at Cost Price	4,742 lbs.
Sold at Half Price	394 „
Sold at Quarter Price	611 „
Supplied free	2,373 „
	<hr/>
	8,120 lbs.
	<hr/>

The above quantity is equivalent to about 6,000 gallons of liquid milk.

The cost to the Corporation for dried milk, given free or sold at less than cost price, amounted to £244 2s. 4d. In view of the considerable unemployment in the City, this expenditure cannot be considered excessive and I am satisfied that it has been justified by the result. All applications for milk are carefully investigated and reviewed every month.

95 packets of Lactagol were also given out during the year, 53 being sold at cost price and 42 given free.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

During 1923, 229 cases were admitted, including 38 from outside the City and 226 deliveries took place. 22 were emergency admissions, all except 5 being abnormal cases. 190 cases were attended by midwives and 36 by doctors. Medical aid was required in connection with 59 cases.

(a) Antenatal	..	..	1 Antepartum Haemorrhage. 1 Threatened Abortion. 1 Threatened Eclampsia.
(b) During labour	..	..	20 Forceps cases. 5 Caesarian Section Cases. 4 Complicated Breech. 5 Internal Version. 2 Adherent Placenta. 1 Induction of Labour Case.
(c) After Labour	..	..	1 Phlegmasia Alba Dolens and Pulmonary Embolism. 2 Sadraemia. 1 Shock from Post Partum Haemorrhage. 1 Albuminuria with rise of Temperature. 1 Rash.
(d) For Infant	..	..	5 Premature births. 2 Convulsions. 1 Malaena Neonatorum. 3 Ophthalmia.

There were 20 forceps deliveries and 5 Caesarian Sections. In 4 instances Caesarian Section was performed on account of contraction of the pelvis due to rickets, and in one on account of an impacted face presentation. There was no mortality, either maternal or infantile, in connection with the Caesarian Sections.

There were no definite cases of Puerperal Fever, but two cases had very slight Sæpraemia and there was one case of Phlegmasia. There were 3 maternal deaths (1·3 per cent.) from (1) Placenta Praevia and Haemorrhage, (2) Phlegmasia Alba Dolens and Pulmonary Embolism and (3) Eclampsia. There were 16 foetal deaths (7 per cent.), 11 being still-births. Two infants died from Congenital Debility, 2 from Meningeal Haemorrhage and 1 from prematurity. There were 2 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, but both recovered without any damage to vision.

The usual duration of stay in the Hospital is 14 days, but on account of the longer stay required by many of the operative cases, the average duration during 1923 was $16\frac{1}{2}$ days.

District Cases.

55 cases were delivered and nursed in the patients' homes by the hospital staff.

Antenatal Clinic.

The Antenatal Clinic is held at the Maternity Hospital every Friday afternoon, and is conducted by Dr. Roe or myself, and the Matron. During the year 312 new expectant mothers attended, the total attendances being 774 or 110 more than in the previous year.

The following is a table shewing the age groups of the new cases :—

Years.	Primiparæ.	Multiparæ.
Under 20	17	2
Between 20—25 ..	57	39
„ 25—30 ..	34	73
„ 30—35 ..	6	32
„ 35—40 ..	1	29
„ 40—45 ..	—	8
Total ..	115	183

The subjoined list shows the complications, etc., which required treatment :—

Constipation	139	Heart Disease	2
Hyperemesis	1	Pyorrhoea	2
Vomiting and other		Prolapse and other	
Gastric conditions ..	99	Displacements	4
Colic	5	Neurosis	5
Breasts and Retracted		Skin Diseases	4
Nipples	21	Anaemia	7
Leucorrhoea	21	Contracted Pelvis ..	5
Varicose veins	44	Albuminuria	22
Sciatica	1	Malpresentations ..	5
Haemorrhoids	12	Oedema	31
Anorexia	2	Spurious Pregnancy ..	2
Bad Teeth	27	Chest Conditions ..	15

Three albuminuria patients were admitted from the Clinic to the hospital, and two of these had living children and one a still-birth. The Wasserman test for Syphilis was applied to the blood of 7 patients but only one was positive. This patient was treated with a full course of Neo-Salvarsan at the Hospital and was eventually delivered of an apparently healthy baby. One woman who considered herself pregnant was found to be suffering from an abdominal tumour and was admitted to the Clayton Hospital. 5 cases of malpresentation and 5 of contracted pelvis were discovered and this knowledge allowed appropriate steps to be taken before difficulties in-labour arose.

The work of the Antenatal Clinic which is essentially preventative is not the least of the many benefits conferred by the Maternity Hospital and it is gratifying to be able to record an increasing appreciation of its usefulness by the public. I should like here to express my appreciation of the very able way in which the Hospital has been managed by the Matron (Miss Morton) and her staff. Dr. Thomson continued to act as Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital, and his services had to be frequently requisitioned.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

During 1923 there were 129 new applicants for examination or treatment at the Dispensary. Of these 47 were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, 13 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis and 69 (53 per cent.) were found to be non-tuberculous. 35 of the cases were children under 14 years and 18 were ex-servicemen.

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.			Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.			Non-Tubercular.			TOTAL.		
	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
Insured ..	28	23	5	1	—	1	33	20	13	62	43	19
Non-Insured	19	4	15	12	9	3	36	13	23	67	26	41
Total ..	47	27	20	13	9	4	69	33	36	129	69	60

New Cases diagnosed Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

INSURED.						NON-INSURED.						Total. All Stadia.
St. I.		St. II.		St. III.		St. I.		St. II.		St. III.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
11	3	7	1	5	1	2	11	—	1	2	3	47

The above table shews that of the 47 new cases diagnosed as pulmonary tuberculosis 27 (58 per cent.) were in the early stage, 9 (19 per cent.) in the middle stage and 11 (23 per cent.) were in the advanced stage of the disease. In noting the number of advanced cases it should be noted that many cases of that stage never attended the Dispensary at all, although most of those who were too ill to attend the dispensary were examined by the Tuberculosis Officer at their own homes. Tubercle bacilli were found in 17 of the cases (6 in St. I., 4 in St. II., and 7 in St. III.).

Of the 13 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis 4 were suffering from disease of the cervical glands, 4 from joint disease, 2 from disease of the abdominal glands, 1 from peritonitis, 1 from disease of the skin (lupus) and 1 from disease of the uterus and appendages.

Cases Treated at the Dispensary.

	Total.	Discharged Soldiers.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.				Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.				Cases remain- ing under Treatment or Observation at end of 1923.		
			Insured.		Non- Insured.		Insured.		Non- Insured.				
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Pulm'nry.	Non- Pulm'nry.
Taken on in													
1913	5	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1914	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
1915	7	1	3	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	—
1916	10	—	2	1	2	3	—	—	1	1	2	1	1
1917	13	—	3	—	2	5	1	—	1	1	7	6	1
1918	25	5	11	3	3	2	—	2	2	2	12	9	3
1919	25	5	8	4	4	5	—	1	1	2	12	8	4
1920	38	15	16	4	6	6	1	—	2	3	24	21	3
1921	32	16	19	3	1	9	—	—	—	—	19	19	—
1922	47	14	23	2	7	9	3	2	—	1	20	16	4
1923	67	8	24	5	9	16	2	1	6	4	14	11	3
Total	270	64	110	23	35	60	8	6	13	15	113	94	19

The above table shews that 270 patients were treated or kept under observation at the Dispensary during the year 1923, comprising 147 insured and 123 non-insured persons. 228 (145 males and 83 females) were treated for pulmonary tuberculosis and 42 (21 males and 21 females) for non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Of the total cases treated, 64 were ex-servicemen.

The total attendances made at the Dispensary during the year were 2,338. At the end of the year there remained 113 persons under treatment or observation, 94 for pulmonary and 19 for non-pulmonary tuberculosis. In addition 30 contacts were examined, and of these one was suffering from definite pulmonary tuberculosis, whilst two had suspicious symptoms which however were ultimately decided to be non-tuberculous.

Sanatorium Treatment.—Mount Vernon Sanatorium.

PATIENTS.	Total.			INSURED.			NON-INSURED.		
	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Remaining at end of 1922	16	8	8	11	8	3	5	—	5
Admitted 1923	48	33	15	40	32	8	8	1	7
Total treated 1923	64	41	23	51	40	11	13	1	12
Discharged 1923	46	32	14	36	32	4	10	—	10
Died in Sanatorium during 1923	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Remaining at end of 1923	21	11	10	15	10	5	6	1	5

It will be noted that 64 persons received Sanatorium Treatment during 1923 as compared with 44 in the preceding year. Of those treated 51 (79 per cent.) were insured persons and 26 were discharged soldiers, 17 of the latter being pensioners. The average number of beds occupied throughout the year was 23 and the average number occupied by insured persons was 17—4 of the admissions were children under 14 years of age. 3 ex-service pensioners received a combined course of sanatorium treatment and vocational training in other institutions during the year. Two of these were discharged during the year, one of whom did not complete his course of training. The other completed his year's course and is now working at the trade in which he was trained, namely furniture repairing.

The following table gives the cases admitted to Mount Vernon Sanatorium classified according to the stage of the malady :—

	TOTAL.	Insured.	Non-Insured.
Stadium 1 ..	27	20	7
Stadium 2 ..	13	9	4
Stadium 3 ..	8	5	3
Total ..	48	34	14

The following table shews the condition of the 46 patients discharged from the Sanatorium during the year :—

Greatly improved and Disease probably arrested	..	19
Improved, but Diseases probably not arrested	..	9
Unchanged	.. .. .	8
Worse	.. .. .	10

CITY INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Disease.	No. of Cases Remaining 1st Jan., 1923.	No. of Cases admitted 1923.	No. of Cases treated 1923.	No. of Cases Discharged 1923.	No. of Deaths 1923.	Mortality percentage 1923.	No. of Cases Remaining 1923.
Scarlet Fever ..	15	105	120	110	1	0.9	9
Diphtheria ..	7	54	61	54	—	—	7
Enteric Fever	—	4	4	3	—	—	1
Other Diseases	2	2	4	4	—	—	—
Total ..	24	165	189	171	1	0.9	17

The other diseases admitted included a case of Encephalitis Lethargica.

There were 80 fewer admissions than in the previous year, the reduction being chiefly in Scarlet Fever cases. The maximum number of patients on any day was 37 (January), the minimum 4 (July), and the average number of beds occupied throughout the year was 15. The maximum number of Scarlet Fever cases was 27, the minimum 1 and the average 10. The maximum number of Diphtheria cases was 11, the minimum nil and the average 4.5. The Average duration of stay for Scarlet Fever was 34 days and for Diphtheria 32 days.

There was one return Scarlet Fever case (0.9 per cent.).

The Matron (Miss Peck) and her staff are to be congratulated on the excellent nursing and management of the hospital. The total mortality for the year was only one death or just a half of one per cent. of the cases nursed and there was not a single death from diphtheria, which is a record for the hospital.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, CLAYTON HOSPITAL, WAKEFIELD.

April to December, 1923.

(a) Number of Wakefield Persons dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from :—

	Total	Males	Females.
Syphilis	47	31	16
Soft Chancre	3	3	—
Gonorrhoea	35	32	3
Conditions other than Venereal	18	15	3
Total	103	81	22

(b) Total number of attendances at the Out-patient Clinic :—

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Syphilis	498	359	139
Soft Chancre	18	18	—
Gonorrhoea	344	315	29
Not suffering from Venereal Disease	93	88	5
Total	953	780	173

(c) Number of attendances of Wakefield patients for irrigation and treatment (not including attendance at Clinic) :—

Total	Males.	Females.
1242	1138	104

(d) Aggregate number of in-patient days of Wakefield patients :—

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Syphilis	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	11	—	11
Total ..	11	—	11

(e) Number of doses of Arserio-benzol compounds
(N.A.B. and Sulpharsenol) given to Wakefield
patients 309

(f) Number of Wakefield patients discharged after Completion
of Treatment :—

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Syphilis	2	1	1
Soft Chancre	4	4	—
Gonorrhoea	17	16	1
Total ..	23	21	2

(g) Number of Wakefield patients who ceased attending before
Completion of Treatment :—

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Syphilis	8	7	1
Soft Chancre	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	10	10	—
Total ..	18	17	1

LEEDS GENERAL INFIRMARY VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

The total attendances of Wakefield patients at the Leeds
Clinic during 1923 was 1,302, as compared with 1,517 in 1922.

6.—PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year, 1,121 specimens from the City were examined at the County Bacteriological Laboratory :—

Sputum (Tuberculosis)	..	..	..	187
Throat Swabs (Diphtheria)	..	..	..	299
Blood (Enteric Fever)	..	..	..	35
Urine (Enteric Fever)	..	..	..	5
Urine (Tuberculosis)	..	..	..	14
Urine (Other Organisms)	..	..	..	57
Hairs (Ringworm)	..	..	..	167
Blood (Wasserman Re-action)		..	..	173
For detection of Spirocheates		..	..	1
For detection of Gonococci	..	..	..	33
Various	..	..	..	150
Total				1121

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied to Practitioners on request and also Influenzal Vaccines, but these are rarely asked for.

The following Acts have been adopted :—Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890 (except Section 4, which is practically the same as Section 23 in the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1887); Public Health Amendment Act, 1890 (except part I.); and Public Health Amendment Act, 1907 (except Sections 15 to 18, 23, 25, 39 to 42, 48, 78, 80, 82, 83, 92 and 94.

The following Bye-laws relating to the Public Health are in force :—

(1) Cleansing of Footways and Pavements and Removal of House Refuse, 1896, (2) Nuisances, 1896, (3) Common Lodging Houses, 1896, (4) Houses Let in Lodgings, 1896, (5) New Streets and Buildings, 1896, (6) Slaughterhouse, 1896, (7) Nuisances in connection with the Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matters, 1896, (8) Decent Conduct of Persons using Sanitary Convenience, 1896, (9) Offensive Trades, 1914.

Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops were made in 1899.

SOCIAL SERVICE COUNCIL.

Amongst its many other beneficent activities, the Social Service Council undertakes all the Care and Educational Work required by the Corporation. It organised a Health Week in October, which included a public Meeting in the Town Hall, lantern lectures at Working Men's Clubs, several other Meetings and a Demonstration by Girl Guides and Boy Scouts. Children in the public elementary schools were given special health lessons and were asked to write essays on the lessons, for the best of which Sir E. A. Brotherton again presented prizes. A printed card containing Rules of Health was given to each scholar. The Local Insurance Committee also co-operated in the Health Week Campaign and contributed substantially to the expenses.

As the local branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, the Council arranged early in the year a public meeting in the Playhouse, when an educative film was shewn, and an address was given by Mr. T. B. Partington, of the N.C.C.V.D. Mr. Partington paid a further visit to the city in October and conducted an ante-venereal diseases campaign, lasting over two weeks. On this occasion the use of the National Council's Cinemotor Lorry was obtained and special films were shewn in various parts of the City. In all fifteen Meetings were held, including one for men only in the Playhouse, and all were well attended.

The Care work of the Council is carried out by the Guild of Help Committee, and includes help in connection with the Tuberculosis, Maternity and Child Welfare and Mental Deficiency Schemes of the Corporation. Every case referred to the Council gets the help needed, either direct or by referring it to some other available agency. The Clothing Bureau of the Council has been specially helpful in providing clothing for necessitous cases about to enter the Sanatorium. The Council has also done good work in supervising mental defectives. Care work in Wakefield has now, thanks to the Council and its energetic Secretary (Mr. A. Osbourn), been brought up to a very high standard.

BABIES' WELCOME.

This is another voluntary organisation which has continued to give the most valuable assistance to the Corporation in connection with its Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes. It would indeed be impossible to carry on the 6 Child Welfare Centres without the help of the large number of ladies who generously attend week by week at the Centres. The Society also carries on its own particular activities, including thrift and other Clubs at the Centres.

7. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

SYNOPSIS OF SANITARY INSPECTION WORK, 1923.

	Inspections.	Re-Inspections.
Number of Inspections made	8437	3383
„ „ Complaints Received	498	—
„ „ „ Confirmed	376	—
„ „ Nuisances found	786	—
„ „ Premises which required Sanitary Improvement	538	—
„ „ Informal Notices Served	316	—
„ „ Statutory „ „	34	—
„ „ Notices outstanding at end of 1923	9	—
„ „ Summons Issued	—	—
„ „ Premises where work was carried out by Verbal Notice or without Notice	148	—
„ „ Letters Sent	72	—
Matters referred to City Surveyor	93	—
„ „ „ Waterworks Engineer	37	—

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK.

	Inspections.	Re-Inspections.
Dwelling Houses.		
Ordinary	217	16
<i>Re</i> Infectious Diseases	123	37
<i>Re</i> Housing & Town Planning Acts	660	3029
Water Closets	230	37
Privies and Tub Closets	334	4
Ashplaces and Ashbins	241	148
Urinals	11	—
Yards and Courts	50	—
Dangerous Structures	16	—
Drains.		
Inspections	664	102
Smoke Tests	216	—
Water Tests	—	—
Chemical Tests	2	—

	Inspections.	Re-Inspections.
Sewers, etc.		
Ventilation	4	—
Street Guillies	60	—
Back Roads or Streets	2	—
Factory and Workshops, etc.		
Factories	20	—
Workshops (Excluding Bake- houses)	180	—
Workplaces (including Restaurant Kitchens, Stables, &c.)	73	—
Bakehouses	76	—
Outworkers	3	—
Canal Boats	30	—
Van Dwellings	7	—
Common Lodging Houses	111	—
Common Lodging Houses (Night Inspections)	18	—
Houses-let-in-lodgings	43	—
Cowsheds	90	10
Dairies, Milkshops, and Milk Stores	36	—
Ice Cream Premises	56	—
Private Slaughterhouses	2170	—
Borough Slaughterhouse	724	—
Borough Market	197	—
Cattle Market	14	—
Butchers' Shops	775	—
Fishmongers' Shops and Stalls	402	—
Cold-Storage Premises	2	—
Offensive Trades Premises (includ- ing Fish-Frying Premises)	215	—
Piggeries	32	—
Smoke Observations	311	—
Wells	3	—
Meetings with Owners or Trades- men	924	—
Special Visits	506	—
Visits under Rats and Mice Destruction Acts	5	—
Visits to Houses of Entertainment	19	—
Miscellaneous (including Cesspools, Water Courses, Refuse Tips, &c.)	45	—

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Dwelling Houses.

Cleansed or Limewashed	38
Overcrowding Abated	7
Lighting Improved	—
Ventilation Improved	15
Roofs Repaired	53
Eaves Spouts or Rain Water Fall Pipes Repaired ..	60
External Walls, Chimneys, etc. Repaired or Re-pointed	18
Inside Walls, Ceilings, etc. Repaired	11
New Floors Laid or Repaired	10
Doors Repaired	1
Yards Re-laid or Repaired	6
Water Supply Improved	—
New Water Service Laid on	1
Yards Cleansed	5
Living Vans Removed	—
Fireplaces, etc. Repaired	25

Drains.

Opened out for Inspection	6
Repaired	28
Re-constructed	69
Inspection Chambers Constructed	36
Drains Choked	1078
Drains Cleansed by Corporation Drain Cleanser ..	1019
Drains Cleansed by Owners	59
Drains or Drain Inlets Inside Buildings Removed ..	4
Drains Ventilated	45
Disconnected from Sewers	7
Rain Water Fall Pipes Disconnected from Drains or Sewers	11

Accumulations Removed.

Manure	18
Other	7

Animals, Fowls, etc.

Nuisances Abated	62
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Ashbins, Ashplaces, etc.

Movable Galvanised Iron Ashbins Renewed	174
Movable Galvanised Iron Ashbins Provided in lieu of Dry Ashpits	10
Dry Ashpits Abolished	7
Dry Ashpits Repaired	13
Tub Closets or Privies with Ashpits Repaired ..	—

Urinals.

Urinals Cleansed or Improved	1
New Urinals Provided	..	..	..	..	1

Sinks.

New Sinks Provided	..	..	..	..	28
Sink Waste Pipes Trapped, Renewed or Repaired	..				41
Other Waste Pipes Trapped, Renewed or Repaired	..				1

Piggeries.

Cleansed or Improved	1
----------------------	----	----	----	----	---

Cesspools.

Replaced or Improved	1
----------------------	----	----	----	----	---

Water Closets.

Cleansed or Limewashed	..	..	..	..	11
Repaired	..	..	..	..	66
Additional Provided	..	..	..	..	3

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT UNDER HOUSING ACTS.

Dwelling Houses.

Lighting Improved	..	..	..	..	1
Ventilation Improved	..	..	..	..	252
Roofs Repaired	..	..	..	..	236
Eaves Spouts or Rain Water Fall Pipes Repaired	..				259
External Walls, Chimneys, etc., Repaired or Re-pointed					340
Inside Walls, Ceilings, etc., Repaired	..	..	..		172
New Floors Laid or Repaired	..	..	..	..	173
Fireplaces, Ovens, or Setpots Repaired			..	..	256
Washing Accommodation Provided	..	..	..		23
Yards Re-laid or Repaired	..	..	..	..	30
Doors Repaired	..	..	..	..	69
Food Stores Provided or Improved	..	..	..		108
Stairways Repaired	..	..	..	..	46

Drains.

Repaired	..	..	..	..	14
Drains or Drain Inlets Inside Buildings Removed	..				1
Rain Water Fall Pipes Disconnected from Drains or Sewers	..	..	..	..	73

Sinks.

New Sinks Provided	..	..	..	..	..	112
Sink Waste Pipes Trapped, Renewed or Repaired	..					105
Other Waste Pipes Trapped, Renewed or Repaired	..					1

Water Closets.

Additional Provided	..	..	..	..	..	2
Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	66

Ashplaces.

Movable Galvanised Iron Ashbins Renewed	..			..	..	28
Dry Ashpits Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	33

NUMBER OF PRIVIES AND TUB CLOSETS AT END OF 1923.

Ward.	No. of Privy Buildings.	No. of Privy Closets.	No. of Privy Middens.	No. of Dwelling Houses Served.	If used for Workshops &c.	No. of Tub Closets.	No. of Dwelling Houses Served.	If used for Workshops &c.	Total No. of Privies and Tub Closets.
Alverthorpe ..	14	15	14	14	—	—	—	—	15
North Westgate ..	10	14	9	13	1	8	6	1	22
South Westgate ..	10	12	10	14	—	8	3	2	20
St. John's ..	9	11	9	16	—	—	—	—	11
Eastmoor ..	—	—	—	—	—	25	35	—	25
Northgate ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2
Kirkgate ..	4	8	4	10	1	22	25	4	30
Primrose Hill ..	6	8	6	9	1	11	9	2	19
Calder ..	12	32	11	17	3	13	18	—	45
Belle Vue ..	151	282	150	294	1	—	—	—	282
Sandal ..	100	157	101	182	—	4	4	—	161
Whole City ..	316	539	314	569	7	93	102	9	632

Number of Privy Closets converted into W.C.s during 1923	39
Number of Additional W.C.s provided in connection with above	4
Number of Tub Closets converted into W.C.s during 1923	—
Number of Additional W.C.s provided in connection with above	—
Number of Privy Closets in addition to above dispensed with	7
Number of Tub Closets in addition to above dispensed with	—
Total Privy Closets Abolished	46
Total Tub Closets Abolished	—

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

A. Samples taken.

Nature of Article.	Number of Samples taken for Analysis.		Number found Adulterated.		Percentage Adulterated.	
	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.
Milk (Quality) ..	—	62	—	12	—	19.3
Milk (Cleanliness) ..	—		—	—	—	—
Milk, Dried	1	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	6	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine	3	—	—	—	—	—
Lard	5	—	—	—	—	—
Cream, Preserved ..	5	—	1	—	20.0	—
Pork Sausage	2	2	1	—	50.0	—
Sponge Cakes	7	—	1	—	14.2	—
Sponge Powder	2	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Pudding Powder	1	—	—	—	—	—
Custard Powder	3	—	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder	3	—	—	—	—	—
Blanc Mange Powder	1	—	—	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder ..	2	—	—	—	—	—
Gregory's Powder ..	3	—	1	—	33.0	—
Camphorated Oil ..	9	—	—	—	—	—
National Insurance Medical Prescriptions	12	1	2	—	16.6	—
Tartaric Acid	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	2	—	—	—	—	—
Citric Acid	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lime Water	3	—	1	—	33.3	—
Vinegar	4	—	—	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese	2	—	—	—	—	—
Bun Flour	1	—	—	—	—	—
Beef Dripping	4	—	—	—	—	—
Total	88	65	7	12	7.9	18.4

B.—Adulterated Samples.

Name of Article.	Nature and Amount of Adulteration.	Proceedings taken.	Fine.	Costs.	Remarks.
New Milk (No. 11)	Non-Fatty Solids 8.60 Fat 2.84 Water 88.56	—	—	—	Town Clerk wrote Vendor. Follow up samples taken Nos. 46 and 48 and found defective. Appeal to Cow samples taken and found Genuine. Town Clerk wrote Vendor.
New Milk (No. 33)	Non-Fatty Solids 8.22 Fat 3.31 Water 88.47	—	—	—	
New Milk (No. 46)	Non-Fatty Solids 8.66 Fat 2.85 Water 88.49	—	—	—	Town Clerk wrote Vendor. This sample was taken in following up No. 11.
New Milk (No. 48)	Non-Fatty Solids 8.71 Fat 2.67 Water 88.62	—	—	—	This sample was taken in following up No. 11.
New Milk (No. 54)	Non-Fatty Solids 8.79 Fat 2.81 Water 88.4	—	—	—	Follow up sample No. 48.
New Milk (No. 56)	Non-Fatty Solids 8.93 Fat 2.80 Water 88.27	—	—	—	The Vendor of this sample obtained milk from the same producer as samples Nos. 11, 46, 48, 54, 58, and 59. Follow up sample No. 48.
New Milk (No. 58)	Non-Fatty Solids 8.89 Fat 2.84 Water 88.27	—	—	—	
New Milk (No. 59)	Non-Fatty Solids 8.88 Fat 2.86 Water 88.26	—	—	—	Follow up sample No. 48.
Sponge Cakes (No. 62)	Boric Acid 0.06	—	—	—	Town Clerk wrote Vendor.

B.—Adulterated Samples—continued.

Name of Article.	Nature and Amount of Adulteration.	Proceedings taken.	Fine.	Costs.	Remarks.
National Insurance Medical Prescription (No. 73).	Deficiency of 2 ingredients. The Medicine was supplied in a bottle of inaccurate capacity.	—	—	—	Town Clerk wrote Vendor.
National Insurance Medical Prescription (No. 78).	Bottle only contained 7½ ozs. of liquid instead of 8 ozs.	—	—	—	Town Clerk wrote Vendor.
National Insurance Medical Prescription (No. 80).	Deficiency of Salicylate of Soda, 6.36 present instead of 10.0 grains.	—	—	—	Formal Sample taken (Genuine).
Pork Sausage (No. 81) ..	Sample contains twice the amount of Boric Acid that should be allowed (1.00) equal to 70 grains per pound).	—	—	—	Formal Sample taken (Genuine).
Preserved Cream (No. 83)	Boric Acid 0.06 instead of 0.04 ..	—	—	—	Town Clerk wrote Vendor.
New Milk (No. 89) ..	Non-Fatty Solids 8.51 Fat 2.60 Water 88.89	—	—	—	Town Clerk wrote Vendor.
New Milk (No. 91) ..	Non-Fatty Solids 8.96 Fat 1.97 Water 89.07	—	—	—	Follow up samples taken Nos. 94 and 95 and found defective.
New Milk (No. 94) ..	Non-Fatty Solids 8.80 Fat 2.54 Water 88.66	—	—	—	Town Clerk wrote Vendor.
New Milk (No. 95) ..	Non-Fatty Solids 8.69 Fat 2.74 Water 88.57	—	—	—	Town Clerk wrote Vendor.
Limewater (No. 140) ..	Lime 4.41 (Limewater should contain 10 grains per pint).	—	—	—	Town Clerk wrote Vendor.
Gregory Powder (No. 146)	This sample has been compounded with Carbonate of Magnesia instead of Oxide of Magnesia.	—	—	—	Formal sample taken and found Genuine. Town Clerk wrote Vendor. Formal sample taken found Genuine.

**COMPOSITION OF MILK SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1923
(EXCLUDING ADULTERATED SAMPLES).**

Month.	Number of Samples.	Average Composition.	
		Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.
January	2	3.25	8.98
February	1	3.6	9.03
March	8	3.53	8.83
April	3	3.7	8.82
May	4	3.36	8.91
June	4	3.87	8.91
July	9	3.24	8.83
August	—	—	—
September	6	3.5	8.81
October	—	—	—
November	12	3.6	9.02
December	6	3.46	8.89
Whole Year ..	55	3.51	8.9

CITY OF WAKEFIELD.

Report of Administration in connection with the Public Health
(Milk and Cream) Regulations (1912-1917) during the year 1923 :—

1.—Milk and Cream Not Sold as Preserved Cream.

	No. of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative.	No. in which Preservative was reported to be Found.
Milk	62	—
Cream	5	5

2.—Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis
to ascertain if the statements on the label were correct.

(1) Correct Statements Made	4
(2) Statements Incorrect	1
	—
	5
	—

(3) Percentage of Preservative found in each Sample.	Percentage stated on Statutory Label.
Boric Acid.	Boric Acid.
0.37	Not exceeding 0.4
0.2	„ „ 0.4
0.4	„ „ 0.4
0.34	„ „ 0.4
*0.46	„ „ 0.4

* This was a sample in which the amount of preservative was slightly in excess of the amount stated on the label.

(b) Determination made of Milk Fat in Cream Sold as Preserved Cream :—

(1) Above 35 per cent.	5
(2) Below 35 per cent.	—

(c) Instances where (apart from Analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed :—

None.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with and action taken.

In the case of the sample of Cream in which the amount of preservative was slightly in excess of 0.4 per cent., the Town Clerk wrote a cautionary letter to the Vendor.

(e) Thickening Substances.

None.

CONDEMNATIONS OF UNSOUND FOOD.

557 Meat .. ..	..	..	Weighing 2561 Stones	2½ lbs.
2 Rabbits .. ..	..	..	2 „	10 „
7 Fish .. ..	..	..	43 „	10 „
7 Tinned Fruits ..	..	..	11 „	6 „
2 Vegetables .. ..	..	..	8 „	12 „
1 Yeast .. ..	..	..	8 „	0 „
<hr/>				
2635 ..				12½ „
<hr/>				

WHERE CONDEMNATIONS MADE.

311 Borough Slaughterhouse, 215 Private Slaughterhouses, 10 Butchers' Shops, 11 Borough Market, 12 Railway Station, 4 Fishmongers' Shops, 8 Warehouses, 5 other premises.

Percentage of Condemnations due to Tubercular Disease ..	56.5
Percentage of Bovines affected with Tubercular Disease ..	4.9
Percentage of Pigs affected with Tubercular Disease ..	2.9
Percentage of all animals slaughtered in the City affected with disease	3.3
Percentage of all animals slaughtered in Private Slaughterhouses affected with disease	3.4
Percentage of all animals slaughtered in Public Slaughterhouses affected with disease	3.1

Number of Carcases, &c., Seized.

Animals.	Total Whole Carcases.	Total Part Carcases.	Tubercular Disease.		Other Conditions.	
			Whole Carcases.	Part Carcases.	Whole Carcases.	Part Carcases.
Bovines	24	15	18	4	6	11
Pigs	17	—	12	—	5	—
Sheep	40	1	—	—	40	1
Calves	8	—	1	—	7	—
Total ..	89	16	31	4	58	12

Number of Animals Slaughtered in the City during 1923.

	Beasts.	Calves.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Total.
Public Slaughterhouse	2312	230	2449	5139	—	10130
Private Slaughterhouses	1372	245	2414	2414	—	6211
Total for Year ..	3684	475	4629	7553	—	16341

During the year two Butchers were convicted for exposing meat which was unsound on a stall at the Borough Market. Each defendant was fined £5 or one month's imprisonment.

In January the Town Clerk wrote to Butchers reminding them of the provisions of the Byelaw requiring that no person shall carry or cause to be conveyed or carried in any manner, in or through any street, the carcase or any part of the carcase, of any slaughtered and skinned animal without a clean and sufficient cloth or other covering over the same.

The question of revising the Byelaws regulating slaughter-houses has been under consideration during the Year.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Number on Register at end of 1923	26
Number Registered	9
Number Licensed	17
Number taken off Register during Year	Nil.
Number put on Register during Year	Nil.

Defects.	Found.	Remedied.	Remarks.
Cleansing	1	1	
Accumulation of Manure	1	1	

MILK SUPPLY.

Cowkeepers and Milk Purveyors Resident in the City ..	26
Milk Purveyors resident in the City	35
Milk Purveyors from outside the City	16
Total ..	77

2 Cowkeepers were added to the Register during 1923.

20 Purveyors were added to the Register during 1923.

5 Purveyors discontinued business during 1923.

The Cowsheds and Dairies have been regularly inspected during the year and the following improvements have been carried out :—

Dairies.

Defects.	Found.	Remedied.
Milk Vessels Uncovered	1	1
Premises Cleansed	3	3
Ventilation	1	1

Cowsheds.

Defects.	Found.	Remedied.
Limewashed	7	7
Swine kept in Cowshed	1	1
Drains Re-constructed	1	1
Manure Pit	1	1

Structural improvements were carried out at 3 Cowsheds. The improvements included Drainage, increased accommodation, manure pit, lighting and ventilation. In one instance an entirely new cowshed was built in lieu of an old dilapidated shed which has since ceased to be used for keeping cows.

Amount of Milk Supply.

During the year an inquiry was made as to the amount of the milk supply of the City, the amount produced in the City and the amount brought into the City. The total average daily supply was found to be 2,232 gallons, of which 829 gallons were produced within the City and 1,403 gallons were imported. That is to say 37 per cent. was produced within the City and 63 per cent. imported. Out of the amount produced in the City, 117 gallons were produced at the Asylum and consumed in the Institution. Deducting the amount consumed at the 4 largest public Institutions (Asylum, Workhouse and Infirmary, Clayton Hospital and Prison) namely 186 gallons, there remains 2,046 gallons per day available for the rest of the population or 0·32 pint per head.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

List of Offensive Trades at end of 1923.

Trade.	Number.
Tripe Boiling	7
Gut Scraping	1
Rag and Bone Dealing	7
Fish Frying	55

Offensive Trades Taken off Register during 1923 .. 2

Offensive Trades put on Register during 1923 4

Defects.	Found.	Remedied.
Fish Frying Cooking Ranges ..	6	New Ranges Fixed.
Premises Requiring Cleansing	6	Premises Cleansed.
Chimney	1	Chimney Re-constructed.
Refuse Accumulations	4	Accumulations of Refuse Removed.
Refuse Receptacles	4	Refuse Receptacles Provided.
Floors, &c.	3	Floors, &c., Repaired.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

At end of 1923.

	Total.	For Both Sexes.	For Men Only.	Number of Per- sons Registered for.
Registered ..	6	4	2	114
Licensed ..	12	5	7	532
Total ..	18	9	9	646

Defects.	Found.	Remedied.
Structural	2	2
Ventilation	3	3
Cleansing	5	5
Water Closets	3	3
Ashes Receptacles	2	2

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on Register at End of 1923	32
Number taken off during Year	—
Number put on during year	—
Total Accommodation (Adults) at end of 1923 ..	395

Defects.	Found.	Remedied.
Cleanliness	3	3
Bedding	11	11
General Dilapidations	22	22
Overcrowding	1	1

The revision of the Byelaws with respect to Houses-let-in-Lodgings has been under consideration during the year.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1923, for the City of Wakefield, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. 1	Number of		
	Inspections. 2	Written Notices. 3	Prosecu- tions. 4
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	19	4	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..	115	13	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	73	—	—
Total	207	17	—

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

2.—Defects found.

Particulars. 1	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. 5
	Found. 2	Remedied. 3	Referred to H.M. Inspector. 4	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts* :—				
Want of Cleanliness	11	11	—	—
Want of Ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	2	2	—	—
Sanitary { insufficient	1	1	—	—
accommo- { unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—
dation. { not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (S. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	—	—	—	—
Other offences :— (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) ..	—	—	—	—
Total	17	17	—	—

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—Home Work.

Nature of Work.	Out-workers' Lists, Section 107.										Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Sec. 108.		Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110.					
	Lists received from Employers.										Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.		Lists.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	Lists.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.								
	Lists.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	Lists.							Con-tractors.	Work-men.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or permit in-spection of lists	Failing to send lists.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Wearing Apparel:—																		
(1) Making, &c.	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(2) Cleaning and washing																		
Household Linen																		
Lace, lace curtains and nets	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Curtains and furniture hangings																		
Furniture and upholstery																		
Electro-plate. File making																		
Brass and brass articles																		
Fur pulling																		
Cables and chains																		
Anchors and grapnels																		
Cart gear																		
Locks, latches, and keys																		
Umbrellas, &c.																		
Artificial flowers																		
Nets, other than wire nets																		
Tents, Sacks																		
Racquet and tennis balls																		
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags																		
Brush making. Pea picking																		
Feather sorting																		
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.																		
Stuffed Toys. Basket making																		
Chocolates and sweetmeats																		
Total	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the Year.	Number.
Bakehouses (Factories)	8
Bakehouses (Workshops)	25
Dressmaking	11
Saddlery	3
Boot Repairing	18
Millinery	16
Upholstering	6
Tailoring	14
Joinery	12
Other Workshops	53
Total Number of Workshops on the Register	166

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Work- shops Act (S. 133)	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remedi- able under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 6).	4
	Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the Year	—
In use at the end of the Year	2

Section 22 of the Public Health Act, 1890, is in force in Wakefield, and, as far as possible, the standard of sanitary accommodation of the various workshops on the Register conforms, as regards sufficiency and suitability, with the Sanitary Accommodation Order of 1902. This Order requires one closet for every 25 persons employed, and separate accommodation for the sexes.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The question of Smoke Abatement has continued to receive serious attention both from the Health Department and the Smoke Abatement Advisory Committee. The large number of smoke observations (311) made for the most part by the Senior Inspector himself shews that the Department has been keenly alive to the importance of the subject, and the Advisory Committee has by visits to works, etc., made practical efforts to secure a reduction in the amount of black smoke emitted from industrial chimneys. In several instances where alterations and improved methods suggested by the Committee have been carried out there has been a very substantial improvement. The Committee has also continued to give attention to the important matter of educating stokers. In the early part of 1923 a series of 5 lectures, arranged by the Committee, was given by Mr. Casmey (a member of the Committee and a well-known expert on the subject) in the Technical School. The course was most successful, there being an average attendance of 75. The Committee then arranged for a regular course of lectures on the Management of Steam Boilers and Practical Smoke Prevention, to be given under the auspices of the Technical School Committee during the Winter Session 1923-24, and Mr. Claret, Engineer of the West Riding Asylum, was appointed lecturer. The Health Committee also published a booklet on Practical Smoke Prevention, prepared by Mr. Casmey, and caused it to be distributed amongst Stokers, Engineers and others concerned with the management of boiler furnaces.

In order to provide data by which we can compare year by year the extent of black smoke emitted from the various works, the following tables have been prepared by Mr. Roberts, the Senior Inspector.

**Emission of Black Smoke from Industrial
Chimneys.—1923.**

No. of Boilers.	No. of Observa- tions.	Black Smoke.—Minutes in the Hour.												
		Nil	1	2	3	4	5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40
1	88	37	7	4	5	6	10	9	3	4	2	—	—	1
2	35	9	3	—	1	1	1	9	5	1	2	2	1	—
3	102	32	12	10	7	7	7	10	5	6	5	1	—	—
4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	12	4	1	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	19	7	6	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

The above Table does not include observations taken of Chimneys of smelting furnaces.

8. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The following are the Officers of the Public Health Department :—

Name.	Qualifications.	Offices held.
Thomas Gibson ..	M.D., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health. School Medical Officer. Tuberculosis Officer. Medical Officer of Maternity Hospital and Child Welfare Centres. Medical Superintendent of Fever Hospital. Medical Officer under Mental Deficiency Act. Police Surgeon.
G. C. F. Roe ..	L.R.C.P. L.R.C.S. D.P.H. D.P.M.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Assistant School Medical Officer and School Ophthalmologist. Assistant Medical Officer Child Welfare Centres and Antenatal Clinic.
Wm. Roberts ..	Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for (1) Inspector of Nuisances and (2) Inspector of Meat and other foods.	Senior Sanitary Inspector. Inspector of Meat and other foods. Inspector under Housing Regulations.
Robert Greenwood ..	Ditto	Inspector of Canal Boats. District Sanitary Inspector. Inspector of Meat and other foods. Inspector under Housing Regulations.
John Yates	Ditto	Ditto.
Sidney Skitt	Ditto	Ditto.
Roland Staynes ..	Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Nuisances.	Assistant Sanitary Inspector and Clerk.
Sarah S. Thorp ..	Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for (1) Inspector of Nuisances and for (2) Maternity and Child Welfare and for (3) Health Visitor and School Nurse. C.M.B. Certificate.	Health Visitor. Superintendent Market St. Child Welfare Centre. School Nurse. Tuberculosis Nurse.

Name.	Qualifications.	Offices held.
Edith Greenwood ..	Trained Nurse .. C.M.B. Certificate.	Health Visitor. Superintendent Thornes Child Welfare Centre. School Nurse. Tuberculosis Nurse.
Ada Knox ..	Trained Nurse .. C.M.B. Certificate.	Health Visitor. Superintendent Belle Vue Child Welfare Centre. School Nurse. Tuberculosis Nurse.
Ellen R. Paver ..	Trained Nurse .. C.M.B. Certificate.	Health Visitor. Superintendent of Home- stead and Alverthorpe Child Welfare Centres. School Nurse. Tuberculosis Nurse.
Eliza E. Bell ..	Trained Nurse .. C.M.B. Certificate.	Health Visitor. Superintendent of Eastmoor Child Welfare Centre. School Nurse. Tuberculosis Nurse.
A. J. Peck ..	Trained Nurse ..	Matron of City Fever Hospital.
Edith Morton ..	Trained Nurse .. C.M.B. Certificate.	Matron of Maternity Hospital.
H. Pollard ..	M.R.C.V.S. ..	Veterinary Surgeon. Veterinary Inspector of Dairy Cows (part-time Officer).
E. M. Chaplin ..	Ph.D., F.I.C. ..	Analyst of Food and Drugs (part-time Officer).

The clerical staff consists of Miss Beatrice Lake (Chief Clerk), Mr. H. Tate and a Junior Clerk. The office is also used for the distribution of dried milk and disinfectants. The time of one clerk is mainly taken up with the clerical work of Medical Inspection of School Children.

CHANGES IN STAFF.

Mr. Tutin, District Inspector, left during the year to take up the post of Sanitary Inspector at Redcar. Mr. Sidney Skitt, of Stoke-on-Trent, was appointed to the vacant office. Mr. Roland Staynes, Junior Clerk, was appointed an Assistant Sanitary Inspector, after passing the examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

9.—HOUSING.

**Number of New Dwelling-Houses Certified for Occupation during
the Year ended 31st December, 1923.**

Size of House according to number of Habitable Rooms.	Total.	Built by the Corpora- tion.	Built by Private Enter- prise.	With Baths.		
				Total.	In Bath- room.	In Scullery.
3 roomed	1	—	1	1	1	—
4 „	88	76	12	88	44	44
5 „	39	26	13	39	39	—
6 „	20	—	20	20	20	—
7 „ and over ..	7	—	7	7	7	—
TOTAL	155	102	53	155	111	44

The number of new houses erected in 1923 was 20 more than in 1922.

The new houses were erected in the following wards:—Sandal 124, North Westgate 10, South Westgate 9, St. John's 6, Calder 4, Primrose Hill 1, and Eastmoor 1.

1.—Unfit Dwelling-Houses.

Inspection —

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Total number of Dwelling-Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 877 |
| (2) Number of Dwelling-Houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 | 660 |

(3) Number of Dwelling-Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	15
(4) Number of Dwelling-Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	340

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of formal notice.

Number of Defective Dwelling-Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	700
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3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1919.

(1) Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repair	54
(2) Number of Dwelling-Houses which were rendered fit;	
(a) By owners	28
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	—
(3) Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ..	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	16
(2) Number of Dwelling-Houses in which defects were remedied;	
(a) By owners	16
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	—

C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909.

(1) Number of Representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	—
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(2) Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(3) Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the dwelling-house having been rendered fit	—
(4) Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	..	..	..	—
(5) Number of Dwelling-Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	..	..	..	—

INSANITARY AREAS.

In 1922 the Corporation adopted an Improvement Scheme for dealing with the Pincheon Street and Volunteer Yard Insanitary Areas. Early in 1923 a local Inquiry was held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health, and on the 31st August, 1923, the Ministry of Health made an Order sanctioning the Improvement Scheme and requiring the provision of dwellings suitable for the accommodation of 386 persons of the working classes. At the end of the year preparations were being made for the building of these houses on the Portobello Estate. The following are some particulars of these areas :—

(1)—Pincheon Street Area—

Area.—11,298 Yards.

No. of Dwelling-Houses	..	..	..	57
No. of Back-to-Back Houses	..	..	..	15
No. of single houses without through ventilation	..	..	..	23
No. with through ventilation	..	..	..	19
No. of houses with 1 room	..	..	..	4
„ „ 2 rooms	..	..	..	21
„ „ 3 „	..	..	..	20
„ „ 4 or more rooms	..	..	..	12 (including a Common Lodging House).

Population, 254.

In this area the average death rate for the 10 years 1913—22, was 21·5 per 1,000, as compared with 15·3 for the whole City, the tuberculosis mortality was 5·0 per 1000, as compared with 1·49 for the whole City, and the infantile mortality was 175 per 1,000 births, as compared with 102 for the whole City.

(2) Volunteer Yard Area.

Area.—2,430 Yards.

No. of dwelling-houses	..	..	..	42
No. of Back-to-Back Houses	..	..	..	4
No. of single houses without through ventilation	..	..	..	37
No. with through ventilation	..	..	..	1
No. of houses with 2 rooms	..	..	..	38
„ „ 3 „ „	..	..	..	2
„ „ 4 „ „	..	..	..	1
„ „ 5 „ „	..	..	..	1

Population, 147.

The average annual mortality in this area for the ten years 1913—1922 was 23·8 per 1,000, as compared with 15·3, for the whole City, the tuberculosis mortality was 4·7, compared with 1·49 for the whole City, and the infantile mortality was 195 per 1,000 births, as compared with 102 for the whole City.

APPENDIX.

NOTES ON CENSUS REPORT, 1921.

1. Population.

The enumerated population in June, 1921 was 52,891, which exceeds that of April, 1911 (51,511) by 1,380, an increase of 2·7 per cent. The increase during the preceding intercensal period (1901-1911) was 3,255, an increase of 6·7 per cent., but in considering the diminished rate of increase, the loss of life in the War must be taken into account. In view of the probability that many residents would be absent on holiday at the time when the 1921 Census was taken in June, the Registrar General adjusted the enumerated Wakefield population and raised it by 709 to 53,600.

Although the actual increase of the population was only 1,380 during the ten years, the natural increase, that is the excess of births over deaths, was 3,175. Apparently then the loss to the City by migration amounted to 1,795. As regards the Ward populations, all except 3 have increased in numbers. The most substantial increases have been in Belle Vue Ward (956) and in Sandal Ward (393) while in Northgate Ward the increase was only 4, and in Kirkgate Ward only 16 persons. North Westgate Ward has decreased by 516, Eastmoor Ward by 198, and Primrose Hill by 62.

Apparently these decreases are accounted for by decreases in the population of the Institutions situated in these Wards, namely :—the Prison in North Westgate Ward, the Asylum in Eastmoor Ward, and the Union Workhouse and Infirmary in Primrose Hill Ward.

As regards the sexes, out of the 52,891, 25,920 were males, and 26,971 were females. The females therefore exceeded the males by 1,051 or 1·9 per cent. At the preceding Census there was a slight excess of males over females.

2. Density of Population.

The average density of the population of the 1921 Census was 13 persons per acre as compared with 12·7 at the preceding Census. The Wards with densities below the average were Sandal 2·2, Alverthorpe 6·6 and Calder 11·5. The Wards with densities over the average were Northgate 49·9, Kirkgate 43·5, South Westgate 30·7, Eastmoor 24·8, Belle Vue 22·3, St. Johns' 20·2, Primrose Hill 17·9 and North Westgate 17·6.

3. Population and Dwelling-Houses.

The number of buildings containing dwellings was 11,628, comprising 10,992 undivided private houses, 575 shops, and 61 other buildings, including 8 institutions.

The undivided private houses were occupied by 46,809 persons, the shops by 2,490 persons, and the other buildings by 3,592 persons, including 2,370 in the institutions.

There were 11,499 private families, comprising a population of 48,894 and occupying 11,252 structurally separate dwellings, and 46,710 rooms with an average density of 0.96 rooms per person, as compared with 1.04 the average density for Yorkshire. The Wards with the highest number of rooms per person were St. John's 1.28, Sandal 1.6, and the wards with the lowest number of rooms per person were Eastmoor 0.81, South Westagte 0.87, Kirkgate 0.88 and Primrose Hill 0.90.

95 per cent. of the structurally separate dwellings were private dwelling-houses, and 5 per cent. were attached to shops, offices, etc. There was an average of 4.15 rooms per dwelling, 1.02 families per dwelling and 4.25 persons per family, as compared with 4.37 in 1911.

Excluding the institutions, the average number of persons per dwelling was 4.5, as compared with 4.4 at the preceding Census. The increase in the average number of occupants represents an increase of about 1,000 persons or about 220 average families. The percentage of overcrowded dwellings (*i.e.* dwellings with more than 2 persons per room) was 14.0 as compared with 12.1 in 1911.

The following is the percentage of overcrowded dwellings in certain other Yorkshire Towns :—Batley 18.8, Dewsbury 18, Barnsley 15, Huddersfield 13.6, Halifax 13.2, Rotherham 12.2, Sheffield 12.1, Leeds 12.0, Bradford 10.7, Keighley 9.7, Hull 8.7, Doncaster 5.1 and Harrogate 3.1. The percentage of overcrowding in Wakefield is therefore greater than in most of the larger Yorkshire towns.

The Registrar General gives the increase of dwellings in Wakefield during the intercensal period 1911-21 as 612, or an increase of 5.7 per cent., whilst the number of private families has increased by 766 or 7.1 per cent., and he estimates a deficiency of rooms at 6,302. This deficiency would be equal to 1,260 5 roomed dwellings.

(COPY OF CANCER LEAFLET).

CITY OF WAKEFIELD.

ADVICE REGARDING CANCER.

This Leaflet is issued by the Health Committee of the Wakefield Corporation in the hope that the advice given may do something to reduce the mortality from Cancer in the City. The Leaflet is not intended to cause any unnecessary alarm but simply to direct the attention of the public to certain signs which may indicate Cancer in an early stage and which should lead them to seek medical advice at once.

1. Amongst deaths over 45 years of age Cancer is the cause of one in ten.
2. Many of these deaths from Cancer are preventable since Cancer is frequently curable if recognised and properly treated in its early stages.
3. Cancer begins as a small local growth which can often be entirely removed by proper surgical treatment. The public are urged not to waste valuable time in trying patent or quack remedies as delay may convert a curable into an incurable Cancer. On the slightest suspicion consult your Doctor.
4. Cancer is not a constitutional or blood disease and there is no evidence that it is inherited.
5. Cancer is not a communicable disease and it is not possible to "catch" cancer from one who has it.
6. The beginning of cancer is usually painless and for this reason its onset is frequently overlooked and is too often neglected.
7. Every persisting lump in the breast is a warning sign. All such lumps are by no means Cancer, but even innocent tumours of the breast may turn into Cancer if neglected.

8. Any sore that does not readily heal or any warty growth particularly about the lips, mouth or tongue, is a danger signal. Picking and irritating such sores, cracks, ulcerations, etc., or treating these skin conditions by home or quack remedies is playing with fire. Warty growths, moles or birthmarks, especially those subject to constant irritation, should be attended to immediately if they change in colour or appearance or start to grow. Remember that persistent irritation of any part of the body may cause a Cancer to start. For example, Cancer of the Tongue may be set up by the constant irritation from the jagged edge of a decayed tooth or Cancer of the Lip by a clay pipe.
9. In women continued unusual discharge or bleeding requires the immediate advice of a doctor. The normal change of life is not accompanied by an increased loss, which is always suspicious. The return of loss after it has once stopped should also be considered suspicious.
10. Persistent indigestion in middle age with loss of weight and change of colour or with pain, vomiting or diarrhoea, calls for a thorough medical examination as to the possibility of an internal Cancer.
11. Any bleeding from the bowels should also call for prompt medical advice. It may be due to piles but it may also be due to Cancer. Obstinate constipation in a person whose bowels have been in the habit of acting regularly may be a sign of Cancer of the Bowels. Any redness of urine or water should also be regarded as suspicious.
12. The foregoing conditions should receive attention at any age, but most particularly at and after middle age during which period Cancer is most common.

Further copies of this Leaflet may be obtained on application at the Public Health Department, Town Hall, Wakefield.

